



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24180
25 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 JUNE 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992 by which the Council decided to establish a United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM).

Having completed the necessary consultations, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to appoint Brigadier General Imtiaz Shaheen (Pakistan) as Chief Military Adviser of the military component of UNOSOM.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI



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(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

* Reissued for technical reasons.



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24181
25 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 25 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 June 1992 (S/24180) concerning the appointment of the Chief Military Adviser of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
President of the Security Council



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(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
President of the Security Council

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S/24182

25 June 1992

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: ARABIC AND ENGLISH
AND FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Forty-seventh session

Item 69 of the preliminary list*

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL

Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 23 June 1992 from the Permanent Representative of
Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the resolution on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted at the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Istanbul on 17 and 18 June 1992 under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Hikmet Cetin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey (see annex).

I would appreciate it if you would kindly have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/47/50.

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ANNEX

Resolution on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, adopted
at the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of
Foreign Ministers held at Istanbul on 17 and 18 June 1992

The Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, on 16 and 17 Dhul Hijjah 1412H (17 and 18 June 1992),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah and their commitment to consolidate international peace and security,

Bearing in mind the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and the obligation of States to act at all times in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Dakar in December 1991, had declared its full solidarity with the Government and people of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and had expressed its anxiety over the situation,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of any State,

Welcoming the admission of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina as a Member of the United Nations,

Expressing its alarm at the critical situation in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina arising from the acts of violence perpetrated by the Yugoslav National Army (JNA) and Serbian irregular forces assisted and encouraged by the Serbian leaderships at Belgrade and in Bosnia-Herzegovina,

Affirming that no territorial gains or changes brought about by violence are acceptable and that the borders of Bosnia-Herzegovina are inviolable,

Deeply alarmed at the gross violations of the human rights of the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina, particularly Muslims living in that Republic,

Alarmed by the serious deterioration of the living conditions of the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina arising from the military action taken by the Yugoslav National Army and the Serbian irregular forces,

Further alarmed by the growing refugee problem as a result of the violence in Bosnia-Herzegovina,

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Deeply concerned over the plight of the Muslims in other parts of former Yugoslavia particularly over the violent Serbian repression against the Muslims of Kosovo and in the Sanjak region,

Alarmed at the prospect of the fighting spreading to Kosovo, the Sanjak and other regions,

Considering that the United Nations pursuant to the provisions of its Charter, has a major role and responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Security Council concerning Bosnia-Herzegovina, particularly resolutions 757 (1992) and 758 (1992),

Noting that the claim of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to assume automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia in international organizations has generally not been accepted,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts being made by the European Community particularly the Conference on Yugoslavia to find a negotiated solution of the problem,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina,

1. Reaffirms its full solidarity and support for the Government and people of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in their just struggle to safeguard their sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity;
2. Strongly condemns the acts of violence and indiscriminate use of force by the Yugoslav National Army and the Serbian irregular forces in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina;
3. Expresses its appreciation to Member States which have recognized the independence of Bosnia-Herzegovina and are providing humanitarian assistance to the people of that Republic, and calls upon the Member States which have not done so yet to recognize the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina immediately;
4. Demands that those units of the Yugoslav National Army now in Bosnia-Herzegovina must either be withdrawn or subject themselves to the authority of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina, or be disarmed and disbanded with their weapons placed under effective international monitoring;
5. Calls for the disarming and disbanding of all Serbian irregular forces and other armed elements in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, under effective international supervision and control;

6. Affirms the importance and urgency of strengthening the territorial defence forces of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina so that they can assume their responsibilities over the entire territory of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

7. Welcomes and fully supports the measures taken by the United Nations Security Council in imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions against Serbia-Montenegro, including a ban on the supply of oil, and urges all States to fully comply with these sanctions;

8. Expresses its strong condemnation of the wanton destruction of the cities and historical, religious and cultural heritage of Bosnia-Herzegovina and welcomes the resolution of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of 22 May 1992 to this effect;

9. Calls for respect of the current cease-fire arrangements as well as of the principles of humanitarian law, including the relevant Geneva Conventions;

10. Strongly condemns the non-compliance by the Serbian leadership, both at Belgrade and in Bosnia-Herzegovina, with all relevant Security Council resolutions invoking Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations pertaining to economic sanctions;

11. Urges the United Nations Security Council to invoke Article 42 of Chapter VII, which calls for coordinated action by air, sea or land forces to restore international peace and security when means provided in Article 41 have proved to be inadequate;

12. Calls upon Member States to provide full support to the United Nations in terms of personnel and resources for any measures deemed necessary by the Security Council for the enforcement and implementation of its resolutions relating to Bosnia-Herzegovina;

13. Calls upon the Serbian authorities in Belgrade to commit themselves to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and Macedonia;

14. Further calls upon the Serbian authorities to refrain from altering the demographic composition of Bosnia-Herzegovina and to bring about forthwith the necessary conditions that would allow the safe return of the refugees to their homes, while respecting the rights of the minorities and national or ethnic groups, including those in Kosovo, Vojvodina and the Sanjak;

15. Holds the Serbian authorities, both at Belgrade and in Bosnia-Herzegovina, fully responsible for the atrocities perpetrated by the Yugoslav National Army and the Serbian irregular forces against the Muslims and Croats of Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as for obstructing and preventing

food and relief supplies from reaching the starving people and victims of the conflict, which constitute a serious violation of humanitarian law, and recalls that they will be held responsible for war crimes;

16. Draws the attention of the international community to the tragic environmental consequences of the aggression against Bosnia-Herzegovina and particularly to the likelihood of further environmental disaster, in the face of the continuing attacks on the city of Tuzla, which has one of the largest chemical complexes in the Balkans;

17. Supports the ongoing efforts of the United Nations for the reopening of the Sarajevo airport and for the establishment of security zones in various parts of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

18. Commends the ongoing United Nations peace-keeping operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina and calls upon the Security Council to further enhance their effectiveness in order to preserve the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

19. Urges all States not to recognize the succession of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to the former Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, until it fully complies with the Security Council resolutions concerning Bosnia-Herzegovina, and formally and unequivocally recognizes the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of that Republic and until an agreement on the question of succession is reached among the States that constituted the former Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia;

20. Expresses its appreciation for the commendable efforts of the Islamic and other international humanitarian bodies in providing relief and assistance to the victims of the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

21. Approves the recommendation of the Secretary-General to launch an OIC/Islamic Development Bank Programme for providing humanitarian and reconstruction assistance to the Government and people of Bosnia-Herzegovina and appeals to Member States, Islamic institutions and philanthropists to make generous voluntary donations to this effect;

22. Recommends that Member States observe a day of solidarity with the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina and start special fund-raising campaigns at the national level to help them;

23. Mandates the OIC Group at the level of Permanent Representatives of Member States to the United Nations in New York, in coordination with the Chairman of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Secretary-General to set up a contact group to follow up the tragic situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and keep the developments in the former Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia under review;

24. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution.



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 126 of the preliminary list*
FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS
TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY IN
CAMBODIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 24 June 1992 from the Permanent
Representative of Japan to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the texts of the Tokyo Declaration on the Cambodia Peace Process (annex I) and the Tokyo Declaration on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia (annex II), issued at the conclusion of the Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia on 22 June 1992.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annexes were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 126 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

* A/47/50.

ANNEX I

Tokyo Declaration on the Cambodia Peace Process, issued at the
conclusion of the Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation
and Reconstruction of Cambodia on 22 June 1992

We, the representatives of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Viet Nam, the European Community, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Cambodia,

Meeting at the Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia (MCRRC) on 20 and 22 June 1992, hosted by the Government of Japan and co-chaired by the host and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

Adopted the following declaration:

1. We exchanged views on and assessed the status of the implementation of the Paris Agreements ("the Agreements").

We note that, despite all the difficulties involved, substantial progress has been made in the implementation of the Agreements. In this regard, we pay high tribute to the eminent role played by His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk as the President of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC), and commend the efforts of Mr. Yasushi Akashi, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Cambodia and the Head of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and his staff.

2. We stress the imperative need for the Cambodian parties to renew their commitment to the cease-fire and related measures under the Agreements, and call upon all Cambodian parties concerned to refrain from hostilities and to resolve, in good faith and in a spirit of cooperation, any disputes through peaceful means.

3. We welcome the accession of the SNC, signed by all its members, to the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and reaffirm the importance of safeguarding respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cambodia.

4. (a) We reaffirm the vital importance of holding free and fair elections in the spring of 1993 as scheduled, and welcome the progress that UNTAC, in cooperation with SNC, is making in preparing a new electoral law and taking other steps necessary for the holding of free and fair elections;

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(b) We stress the importance of the repatriation and resettlement of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons, particularly in relation to the elections set for the next spring. In this connection, we note with appreciation the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as lead agency, in close coordination with other international organizations, the countries concerned, and relevant non-governmental organizations, for the repatriation and resettlement of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons. We recognize the extremely difficult circumstances under which repatriation and resettlement are being conducted and pledge our continued support for such efforts.

5. (a) Mindful of the statement of the President of the Security Council of the United Nations of 12 June 1992, we stress the importance of the full and timely implementation of the Agreements and the need for compliance by all the signatories with the provisions of the Agreements to allow UNTAC to exercise, in consultation with SNC, all the powers with which it is mandated by the Agreements, in accordance with the mechanisms and time schedule set therein;

(b) We welcome the commencement of the second phase of the cease-fire on 13 June. We, however, express our serious concern over the difficulties UNTAC is encountering in the implementation of the Agreements, in particular over the refusal of one party to allow the necessary deployment of UNTAC prior to and since the commencement of the second phase of the cease-fire in the areas under its control. We call upon that party to cooperate with UNTAC in the full and timely implementation of the second phase of the cease-fire and to meet promptly its obligations under the Agreements;

(c) We emphasize the need for the Secretary-General of the United Nations to accelerate the deployment of the full UNTAC peace-keeping forces to Cambodia and within the country.

6. We stress the need for UNTAC to exercise its mandate under articles 6 and 7 of the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict, and under sections A and B, among others, of annex 1 to that Agreement, to ensure a neutral political environment.

To this end, we urge the Secretary-General of the United Nations to recruit and deploy in Cambodia all essential United Nations civil administration personnel as soon as possible.

7. We confirm that we will render, in accordance with the Agreements, all necessary support and cooperation so that UNTAC may fulfil its mandate and that the second phase may proceed as scheduled. In this respect, we stress the importance of timely financial contributions and the provision of personnel.

8. We call upon the Security Council of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the two Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference to continue to monitor carefully the implementation of the Agreements, as provided by the Agreements.

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9. Through this Declaration, we intend to give a clear signal that there is full international support for the peace process and to reaffirm the importance we attach to its effective and expeditious implementation.

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ANNEX II

Tokyo Declaration on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
of Cambodia, issued at the conclusion of the Ministerial
Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of
Cambodia on 22 June 1992

We, the representatives of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Viet Nam, the European Community, the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Food Programme (WFP), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB),

Meeting at the Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia (MCRRRC) on 20 and 22 June 1992, hosted by the Government of Japan and co-chaired by the host and UNDP,

Adopted the following declaration:

Socio-economic situation in Cambodia

1. We recognize that Cambodia suffers from the devastation of a 20-year-long war, which resulted in the destruction of its basic infrastructure, deterioration of living standards, lack of human resources and a serious fiscal deficit. In order to undertake full-scale rehabilitation and reconstruction which would bring about economic and social stability in Cambodia, external assistance, both technical and financial, is indispensable.

Guidelines for assistance in Cambodia

2. We consider that the following points must be taken note of in proceeding to assist in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia:

(a) Successful implementation of the rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance effort for Cambodia as a whole is highly dependent on strict adherence to the Agreements reached at the Paris Conference on 23 October 1991;

(b) The main responsibility for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia rests with the Cambodian people, and international assistance for

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rehabilitation and reconstruction should be supportive of the self-help efforts of the Cambodian people themselves;

(c) Assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction should be made available impartially, with full regard for Cambodia's sovereignty, benefit all regions of Cambodia and reach all levels of society and the most needy sectors of the population;

(d) During the transitional period, as referred to in the Agreements, in addition to emergency humanitarian assistance - including de-mining - and rehabilitation assistance with quick impact, ground work for longer-term assistance, which addresses priority needs, should be initiated;

(e) Contributors should take into consideration the priorities identified in paragraph 10 of the Paris Declaration on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia (food security, health, housing, training, education, the transport network and the restoration of Cambodia's existing basic infrastructure and public utilities) and developed in the report entitled "Cambodia, socio-economic situation and immediate needs", which was jointly prepared by UNDP, the World Bank, IMF and ADB and based on the results of special missions carried out by these four organizations and other agencies, and the consolidated appeal, issued on 20 April 1992 by the United Nations Secretary-General, concerning the rehabilitation of Cambodia;

(f) In the implementation of assistance programmes, due regard should be paid to possible adverse effects on the environment; due consideration should also be given to measures which will improve the social and cultural conditions of the Cambodian people, in particular those of disadvantaged groups, and the roll of women.

Achievements to date

3. (a) We welcome the substantial and generous sums pledged during the MCRRC for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia. We take note of the fact that the Secretary-General's consolidated appeal for Cambodia's needs of April 1992 outlined the most urgent needs to be met during the rehabilitation period. The pledges made at the MCRRC, including ongoing commitments, amount to US\$ 880 million, including medium-term needs. This is a clear manifestation of the determination and willingness of the international community to assist in the rehabilitation of Cambodia. We express our resolve to implement without delay the commitments already made and we sincerely hope that the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia will proceed in a timely and satisfactory manner;

(b) We highly appreciate the role of the non-governmental organizations, which have been extensively engaged in activities to meet the humanitarian needs in Cambodia. We express our strong hope that the experience and expertise of the non-governmental organisations will continue to be utilized in the process of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

International support mechanism

4. During the transitional period, the authority representing Cambodia regarding international assistance is the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC), in accordance with the terms of the Paris Agreements. We welcome the statement by UNTAC regarding the procedure for the clearance of rehabilitation projects, as expressed at the SNC meeting of 10 June 1992, which also stressed the need to maintain the closest dialogue with all the Cambodian parties in helping to coordinate all assistance. We encourage the countries and organizations concerned to provide the necessary information and to consult with the UNTAC Director for Rehabilitation at Phnom Penh, so that during the transitional period the assistance of bilateral and international organizations will be implemented effectively and without duplication. The Director will monitor such assistance in order to advise contributors on the overall progress of the rehabilitation programme.

5. We agree to establish a consultative body to be called the "International Committee on the Reconstruction of Cambodia" (ICORC), which will be an international mechanism for coordinating, in consultation with the Government of Cambodia when formed after free and fair elections, the medium- and long-term assistance for the reconstruction of Cambodia, the framework of which is described in the appendix to the present declaration. ICORC will be open to countries and international organizations contributing to the medium- and long-term reconstruction of Cambodia, bilaterally, multilaterally, or through tripartite or other arrangements. It will be chaired by Japan, and in principle will be convened annually, with the venue normally alternating between Tokyo and Paris. The first meeting of ICORC will be convened by the chair-country at an appropriate time prior to the holding of elections.

6. We welcome the recent initiative taken by the international financial community towards supporting the normalization of Cambodia's relations with international financial institutions.

We also welcome the announcement made by the representative of Cambodia at the Conference to take the necessary steps to facilitate the normalization of its relationships with the international financial institutions.

Issues for the development of Cambodia's economy
in the future

7. International financial institutions stressed the importance of market-based reforms in Cambodia to increasing output in major sectors of the economy, which has yet to regain the levels of nearly a quarter of a century ago. In Cambodia, there remain fundamental institutional and policy-related constraints to further economic progress which must be addressed promptly. We stress our resolve and willingness to extend appropriate assistance, including technical assistance, to Cambodia during the rehabilitation period, as well as the reconstruction phase, through appropriate approaches that ensure and strengthen Cambodia's own capacity to sustain its development.

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8. We are hopeful that, with the assistance now envisaged for the rehabilitation period, as well as the reconstruction phase, Cambodia can expand and diversify its external trade and investment relationships, so that it will be integrated into the dynamic economic development of the Asia-Pacific region and of the world.

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Appendix

Framework of the International Committee on the
Reconstruction of Cambodia

1. The International Committee on the Reconstruction of Cambodia (ICORC) will be a long-term consultative body that will provide a forum through which contributors can exchange views and information with the Cambodian authorities, with the objective of coordinating better the international assistance for the reconstruction of Cambodia.
2. ICORC is expected to enable the Government of Cambodia, to be formed after free and fair elections, to put its views before the contributors and to facilitate its planning, with advance notice of aid levels and aid priorities to be provided by the contributors. It is also expected to enable the contributors to consult with and advise the Cambodian authorities on development requirements, which would be helpful for the contributors in setting their own aid levels and priorities for the benefit of Cambodia.
3. An important role of ICORC will be to provide an occasion for the coordination of assistance to Cambodia to develop an institutional economic and social planning and aid-management capacity necessary for the successful implementation of the reconstruction programme.
4. The membership of ICORC will be open to all countries and international organizations contributing to the long-term reconstruction of Cambodia.
5. After its formation, the Government of Cambodia will be represented at all meetings of ICORC.
6. During the transitional period, Cambodia will be represented by a delegation representing the Supreme National Council of Cambodia. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Cambodia will also be represented.
7. Representatives of non-governmental organizations active in Cambodia, and nominated by the NGO Coordination Committee for Cambodia, will be welcome to present their views as observers at meetings of ICORC.
8. Japan will convene and chair the meetings of ICORC, which will be conducted annually, unless the convener, in consultation with participating countries and international organizations, agrees otherwise.
9. During the transitional period, UNDP, in cooperation with UNTAC and other relevant international agencies, will provide technical and secretariat support to ICORC. This role will subsequently be assumed by an international organization or organizations invited to do so by the Government of Cambodia, formed after free and fair elections.

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10. The venue for ICORC meetings will normally alternate between Tokyo and Paris. The convener, in consultation with participating countries and international organizations may determine to convene meetings in other venues, such as Phnom Penh.



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25 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF ETHIOPIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I am pleased to transmit herewith the Bahir Dar Declaration and Agreement on the Humanitarian Aspect of the Problem in Somalia.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mulugeta ETEFFA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Bahir Dar Declaration of the All-Party Meeting on Somalia

The All-Party Meeting on Somalia convened by the Standing Committee of the Horn of Africa from 31 May to 3 June 1992 at Bahir Dar, Ethiopia, dealt with the human and political aspects of the Somali crisis. The major emphasis was on the most immediate and acute human aspect of the crisis with an attempt to lay the groundwork for a lasting political solution in the country.

The Somali organizations attending the meeting unanimously agreed to cooperate in creating an atmosphere of peace for the free distribution of relief supplies to reach all needy Somalis throughout Somalia. They agreed to a total cease-fire and the mechanism for its observation. In addition, they agreed to ensure that all ports, airports, and land routes and distribution centres be open for the movement and distribution of relief supplies. They pledged to ensure the security of relief personnel and observers. This is a major achievement that calls for the support of all those concerned with the plight of the Somali people.

The issue of finding a lasting political solution in Somalia has been the concern of both Somalia and friends of Somalia for quite some time now. Unfortunately, however, no such solution has as yet been achieved. The Bahir Dar All-Party Meeting addressed this fundamental issue and reached a consensus that:

1. All Somali parties, the Somali people at large and all countries concerned for Somalia should do their utmost to make the cease-fire agreement reached at this meeting a success;
2. A high-level All-Party Somali National Reconciliation Conference be held within the next three months hosted by the Standing Committee of the Horn on Somalia and attended by observers;
3. An Interim Government will be established in the Conference mentioned above that would:
 - (a) Ensure peace and security in the country;
 - (b) Secure the provision of the material needs and safeguard the human and political rights of the people;
 - (c) Lay the groundwork for the reconstruction of the country;
 - (d) Guarantee protection and security to the relief supplies and personnel.
4. The Interim Government so established paves the way to the formation of a democratically elected government.

5. As an immediate measure all Somali organizations agree to send a joint Somali delegation to attend the forthcoming Conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at Dakar to represent Somalia and to inform the Standing Committee of the Horn the formation of such a delegation well in advance of the fifty-sixth session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, to be held from 21 to 27 June 1992.

All the organizations participating in the Bahir Dar Meeting as well as members of the Standing Committee on the Horn call upon the Somali people, the Somali organizations not present at this meeting and all friends of Somalia to support the above declaration and work for its success.

Adopted by

1. United Somali Party (USP)
2. Somali National Front (SNF)
3. Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM)
4. United Somali Congress (USC)
5. Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF)
6. Somali Democratic Alliance (SDA)
7. Somali National Democratic Union (SNDU)
8. Somali Intellectuals for Peace and Democracy (SIPD)
9. Somali Peace and Resettlement Organization (SOPRO)
10. Somali Relief Society (SRS)

3 June 1992
Bahir Dar

ALL-PARTY MEETING ON THE SOMALI HUMANITARIAN ISSUES

THE BAHIR DAR AGREEMENT

Subsequent to the Summit of Heads of States and Governments of the Horn of Africa which took place at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) on 8 and 9 April 1992, the Standing Committee on Somalia convened the first All-Party Meeting on Somalia. The meeting was officially opened by H.E. Ato Meles Zenawi, President of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia. In his opening statement, President Meles Zenawi made a passionate appeal to all parties involved in the conflict to join hands to end the senseless civil war that has resulted in the plight of the Somali people; he further emphasized on the need of promptly addressing the humanitarian aspect of the Somali problem.

The meeting was attended by the following Somali organizations:

1. United Somali Party (USP)
2. Somali National Movement (SNM)
3. Somali Democratic Alliance (SDA)
4. United Somali Congress (USC)
5. Somali National Front (SNF)
6. Somali National Democratic Union (SNDU)
7. Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM)
8. Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF)
9. Somali Peace and Resettlement Organization (SOPRO)
10. Somali Relief Society (SRS)
11. Somali Intellectuals for Peace and Democracy (SIPD)

After lengthy discussions and examining in depth the different dimensions of the problem, all parties agree on the following:

1. Humanitarian assistance particularly food, medicine and other necessities should reach indiscriminately to all the regions.
2. All parties unanimously agree that all seaports, airports and land routes be utilized under the firm guarantee, protection and responsibility of each organization (in the area under their control) for the safe passage and security of the personnel and property in reaching its destinations.

/...

3. The fair distribution of the supplies should be under the responsibility of the indigenous and international NGO personnel and the competent concerned parties.

4. All parties agree to observe an immediate cease-fire and to request the Standing Committee of the Horn of Africa to send an observing civilian team, which includes the United Nations and other international organizations, for the cease-fire and the distribution of aid supplies under the protection and cooperation of each organization.

5. All parties agree that the following routes and distribution centres could be utilized by the relief agencies:

(a) Major seaports - Kismayo, Mogadishu, Bossaso and Berbera;

(b) Minor seaports - Kudha, Baravo, Merka, Adale, Warshekh, Eldher, Hobio, Gar-adag, Eil, Alula, Laskorey, Elayo-Maid, Heis, Lughaya and Zeila;

(c) Main airports - Kismayo, Mogadishu, Baidhabo, Beli-doogle, Beledwein, Galkayo, Garowe, Bassaso, Laskargy, Erigabo, Lasanod, Burao, Berbera, Hargeisa and Borama;

(d) Airstrips - Gilib, Afmadow, Shalambod, Afgoye, Lug, Bur-Dhubo, Bar-dheere, Jalalagsi, Hudur, Hobio, Gardo, Iskushuban, Alula, Bendar-Beila, Lascoray, Beran, Hadaftimo, Yube, Erigabo, Eil-Aftein, Garadag, Salahlery and Jihi, Taleh, Buhudleh, Boron;

(e) Main land paved routes:

Mogadishu	-	Kismayo
Mogadishu	-	Baidhabo
Mogadishu	-	Garowe/Bossaso
Garowe	-	Burao
Burao	-	Berbera
Berbera	-	Hargeisa
Hargeisa	-	Barama

There are also other unpaved land routes which connects different parts of the country;

(f) Distribution centres - Ample distribution centres which were owned by agricultural development agency exists in all the regions of Somalia. However, owing to the civil war, a large number of them would need minor or major maintenance and rehabilitation in order to be effectively utilized. It is therefore our recommendation that the aid donor organizations take into consideration the need to reconstruct existing distribution centres.

/...

6. All parties appeal to the international organizations, donor countries, non-governmental organizations and relief agencies to accelerate and dispatch sufficient aid to the already starving population in all the affected areas.

7. All parties appeal to the other organizations that have not been able to attend to endorse and abide by this agreement.

8. This agreement shall be effective as of today, 2 June 1992.

2 June 1992, Bahir Dar, Ethiopia

(Signed) 1. Ali Haji HERSI (SDA) (Signed) 2. Hassen Ali MIRREH (SSDF)
(Signed) 3. Awad Ahmed ASHAREH (USP) (Signed) 4. A. Mohammed F. JUMALE (USC)
(Signed) 5. Hassen Omer HORRI (SOPRO) (Signed) B. Abudulatif M. AFDUB (SPM)
For SDM and SSNM
(Signed) 6. Musa Ahmed SAHAR (SNM) (Signed) 7. Ali Ismail ABDIGER (SNDU)
(Signed) 8. Adam Mussa JIBRIL (SIPID) (Signed) 9. Abdi Shire FARAH (SRS)
(Signed) 10. Mohammed Khalif SHIRE (SNF)

After having considered all aspects of the tragic situation of Somalia the All-Party Meeting on Somalia has come to the following consensus to send a joint non-party delegation to represent the interest of Somalia Nation at the OAU summit Conference at Dakar. The participants of the Bahir Dar Meeting from different Somali Organizations have unanimously nominated the following delegation:

1. Ali Haji Hersi
2. Mohamed Farah Gumale
3. Abdulatif M. Afdhoub
4. Yusuf Omar Al-Azhari
5. Awad A. Ashareh

/...

The Bahir Dar All Somali Party Meeting has also decided to allocate two participants from the other Somali Organization who were not able to attend this conference.

- (Signed) 1. Ali Haji HERSI (SDA)
- (Signed) 2. Hassen Ali MIRREH (SSDF)
- (Signed) 3. Awad Ahmed ASHAREH (USP)
- (Signed) 4. A. Mohammed F. JUMALE (USC)
- (Signed) B. Abudulatif M. AFDUB (SPM)

For SDM and SSNM

- (Signed) 5. Hassen Omer HORRI (SOPRO)
- (Signed) 6. Ali Ismail ABDIGER (SNDU)
- (Signed) 7. Adam Mussa JIBRIL (SIPID)
- (Signed) 8. Abdi Shire FARAH (SRS)
- (Signed) 9. Mohammed Khalif SHIRE (SNF)

4 June 1992
Bahir Dar



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24185
25 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF MOLDOVA TO THE UNITED
NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to submit to you the Appeal by the Presidium of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova addressed to the Peoples, Parliaments and Governments of the World which was issued on 22 June 1992, and the Resolution of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova adopted on 23 June 1992.

I would be grateful if you would bring the letter and its annexes to the attention of the Members of the Security Council and would have it circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tudor PANTIRU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Moldova

Annex I

RESOLUTION

of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova

with regards to finding some avenue of resolving the armed
conflict in the East regions of the Republic of Moldova

In the city of Bender and in other towns there were armed conflicts of large proportions which resulted in loss of many lives including the lives of civilian population. This situation is a consequence of the direct and premeditated involvement of the 14th Army of the Russian Federation in the armed conflict in the East regions of the Republic of Moldova, and of the declaration of the Russian Vice-President A. Rutskoi in reference to the above-mentioned conflict. His statement represents an interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Moldova. The conflict in this region has reached a critical level placing the independence and the territorial integrity of the Republic in grave danger.

The Parliament of the Republic of Moldova resolves:

1. To reaffirm the position of the Parliament favoring a cease fire and a peaceful and constitutional resolution of the political problems that have accumulated. It is necessary to continue our support of the activities of the Joint Committee which was appointed by the Parliament on 11 June in order to secure a cease fire and to find a solution regarding the involvement of the 14th Russian Army in the internal affairs of the Republic and its withdrawal from the territory of Moldova.
2. To invite the People's Deputies from the Eastern regions of the Republic of Moldova to participate in the sessions of the Parliament in order to find a political solution to our common problems.
3. That the regions of the Republic of Moldova on the left bank of the Nistru river (Transnistria) and the city of Bender are declared occupied zones by the 14th Army Units of the Russian Federation and by other paramilitary illegitimate forces which are currently either de jure or de facto under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation.
4. To set up a State Commission to investigate crimes against humanity committed by the 14th Army on the territory of the Republic of Moldova. Foreign military experts will participate in the activity of the Commission.
5. To present to the United Nations our request for a Security Council meeting to be called in order to examine the problem of the open acts of aggression of the Russian Federation against the Republic of Moldova.

/...

6. To admit the "Appeal of the Presidium of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova to the People's Parliaments and Governments of the World" which was introduced on 22 June 1992.

7. To approve this Resolution at the time of its admittance.

Signed: Mr. Alexandru Mosanu,
President of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova

Chisinau,
23 June 1992

Annex II

An APPEAL

to the Peoples, Parliaments and Governments of the World

The Republic of Moldova, a free and independent country, member of the United Nations and of the Commission for Security and Cooperation in Europe, has become the target of open military aggression by the armed forces of the Russian Federation, which, supporting the paramilitary forces of the pro-communist structures from the city of Tiraspol and the Cossack military units arrived from Russia, has occupied approximately one fourth of the national territory of the Republic of Moldova.

Although in the past the leadership of the Russian Federation has denied its direct implication of the 14th Army of the Russian Federation in acts of aggression against the Republic of Moldova, the recent declarations of President Boris Yeltsin and of Vice-President A. Rutkov indicate direct implication of the leadership of the Russian Federation in organizing the military aggression against our State. Following these declarations, on 21 June the 14th Army of the Russian Federation has begun direct military action of large proportions.

Claiming as a pretext the defense of the rights of Russian population (motive invoked also by the leadership of the Russian Federation) and the complaint of the pro-communist forces from the cities of Tiraspol and Bender that the local constitutional structures of the Republic of Moldova were gaining strength in Tighina, and taking advantage of the fact that the National Army of our young State is still in the stage of being organized without the support of a developed war industry, the modern and efficient 14th Army of the Russian Federation is assisting the paramilitary forces of the pro-communist structures from Tiraspol and the Cossack units. These pro-communist forces intend to re-establish the Soviet style form of government, and in the process, they are committing mass genocide against the local population, are destroying the nearby towns and are abolishing the constitutional State structures of the Republic of Moldova.

During these tragic moments in the existence of our State we are addressing the World's Peoples, Parliaments and Governments with our pleas to intervene using all available means to stop the aggression unleashed by the armed forces of the Russian Federation. At the same time, we are soliciting sending of experts from all countries and international forums, in order to examine on sight the nature of the actions undertaken by the armed forces of the Russian Federation on the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

The Presidium of the Parliament
of the Republic of Moldova

Chisinau
22 June 1992



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24186
26 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 25 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We transmit herewith a memorandum showing the impact of the aerial embargo imposed on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya under Security Council resolution 748 (1992) on the handicapped, the disabled and the elderly.

I should be grateful if you would have this memorandum circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDERI
Permanent Representative

290692

Annex

Memorandum showing the impact of the aerial embargo on the
handicapped, the disabled and the elderly

The States of the world, including the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, accord particular importance to the handicapped and the elderly. In this connection, Libya has taken the necessary measures to care for them and has provided the necessary services for their welfare and protection, in implementation of human rights requirements and in response to United Nations resolutions concerning the handicapped, the elderly and the disabled.

At a time when the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was striving to develop its services and expand its programmes at the various levels in order to improve the situation of the handicapped by establishing rehabilitation and education institutions and centres for them and seeking to develop the level of those working in such facilities, Security Council resolution 748 (1992) was adopted. Hopes were frustrated, and the Libyan effort to provide care for these groups, who most urgently need the attention of society, were obstructed. The aerial embargo has led to the interruption or delay of the arrival of medical and paramedical personnel required by residential, rehabilitation and treatment institutions for the handicapped, the elderly and those suffering from chronic diseases, including persons of various ages and with various types of disabilities. The embargo has also halted the services provided by centres for the rehabilitation of the handicapped, particularly medical rehabilitation and medical treatment programmes, in view of the lack of the necessary medical equipment and materials. On top of all that, as a result of the embargo, many handicapped and elderly persons and other persons desperately needing medical treatment have either been unable to travel by other means, owing to their incapacity to bear the concomitant hardships, or have been obliged to travel by land, which has resulted in further complications of their condition. Moreover, the delay in access to treatment at the appropriate time has exposed the life of many of these patients to mortal risks.

We set forth below the specific data and information about the impact of the aerial embargo on activities relating to the disabled, the elderly and the handicapped:

I. Delay in the arrival of prostheses, aids and equipment for the handicapped, which has resulted in hardships for many of the disabled, who urgently need these materials in order to overcome the effects of their disability.

II. Interruption or delay in the arrival of medical and paramedical personnel required to work in centres and institutions. This has resulted in a decline in the level of medical services and the various kinds of care in these institutes and centres, which total 55 and provide residential services, medical, psychological and social care for handicapped persons, including the blind, the deaf, the dumb, the mentally retarded, the paralysed, those suffering motor disabilities and the chronically ill of various ages.

/...

III. The emergence of many problems preventing the import of essentials required by the vocational rehabilitation centres for the disabled, such as workshops, tools, equipment, spare parts and operational materials. This has led to difficulties in the implementation of vocational rehabilitation programmes for the handicapped and prevented their employment and entry to production sites.

IV. Exposure of the disabled and the elderly who are forced to travel by land to numerous hardships and intolerable suffering. In addition, there is the hardship and suffering of those who need speedy specialized medical intervention, because it is impossible to transport them by flying ambulance to specialized hospitals in certain States of the world.

Furthermore, the aerial embargo imposed on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya under the above-mentioned Security Council resolution has led to the emergence of the following problems:

1. Prevention of the use of the services and assistance of highly specialized experts and physicians in conducting examinations of certain refractory cases among the handicapped, the disabled and the elderly.
2. Prevention of continuity of contacts, and the strengthening of cooperation and coordination with specialized international organizations with regard to programmes for care of the disabled and rehabilitation and education of the handicapped; prevention of the use of the expertise and potentials of those organizations for the purpose of developing Libyan programmes for care and rehabilitation and the development of local and national expertise.
3. The difficulty of participating in regional and international conferences, symposia and meetings organized in the fields of care for the disabled, the elderly and the handicapped and the development of programmes for them so as to ensure the most suitable conditions for their care, protection, socio-psychological adjustment and integration in society. These difficulties arise from the formalities relating to the obtaining of an entry visa and the fact that Libyan delegations have to travel across other continents.
4. The difficulty of providing vaccines and sera for the prevention of disability. This has caused great deterioration in many serious cases that can lead to chronic illness and disability. This has been officially announced by the General People's Committee for Health, which has notified the World Health Organization and other relevant organizations of this fact.
5. Delay in the import of personal materials essential to the disabled, the elderly and the handicapped, such as dressings, urine bags, air-cushions and certain ointments and drugs that are required by the handicapped and the elderly because of their handicaps and the conditions of age.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24187
26 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 JUNE 1992 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS OF MOLDOVA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Moldova has undertaken the necessary measures to fulfil the obligations set out in paragraphs 4 to 9 of Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

(Signed) N. TIU
Minister for Foreign Affairs



Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/24188
26 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

FURTHER REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY
COUNCIL RESOLUTION 752 (1992)

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted to the Security Council in the context of paragraph 12 of resolution 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, in which the Council, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) would assume its full responsibilities in all the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) as soon as possible and to encourage all parties and others concerned to resolve any problems remaining in that connection. It contains information available to the Secretariat up to 1200 hours, New York time, on 26 June 1992.

I. THE "PINK ZONES"

2. In my reports to the Security Council of 24 April 1992 (S/23844) and of 12 May 1992 (S/23900), I alluded to the problem of certain areas of Croatia that were then controlled by the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) and populated largely by Serbs, but which were outside the agreed UNPAs boundaries. The Belgrade authorities had pressed strongly for these areas, which have come to be known as the "pink zones", to be included in UNPAs. Otherwise, they said, the Serbs resident in them would forcibly resist the restoration of Croatian authority after the withdrawal of JNA. In that event, the territorial defence units in the neighbouring UNPAs would refuse to abandon their fellow Serbs and widespread fighting would resume. The Croatian authorities had, equally strongly, resisted any changes in the UNPAs boundaries. My reports noted that all attempts by Mr. Marrack Goulding, Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, and Lieutenant General Satish Nambiar, the Force Commander of UNPROFOR, had been unsuccessful in reconciling these positions.

3. The question of the "pink zones" is one of great complexity. The problem is particularly acute in the areas adjacent to Sectors North and South. Nonetheless, the Croatian authorities are correct in their interpretation of the Plan approved by the Security Council, which does not provide for any

change in the UNPAs boundaries, other than the minor changes foreseen in the last sentence of paragraph 9 of annex III to document S/23280. They were therefore under no obligation to agree to an adjustment of the agreed boundaries in those Sectors in order to circumvent the problem. In the circumstances, I agreed that there was no alternative but to instruct General Nambiar to deploy and assume his responsibilities in all UNPAs in accordance with the Plan, while appealing to JNA and the local Serb authorities to use their influence to calm the fears of the Serb communities who would find themselves outside those areas, and to ensure that the demilitarization of UNPAs went according to plan.

II. ASSUMPTION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

4. Accordingly, UNPROFOR assumed its full responsibilities in Sector East on 15 May 1992, and went on to do the same in Sector West on 20 June 1992. At the same time, and in accordance with paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 752 (1992), the Force Commander continued to pursue with the parties the possibility of finding some solution to the question described above, in a manner that would also safeguard the basic interests of both sides. Also during that time, JNA finally withdrew most of its forces from the areas in question, while leaving behind many of its members and much of their equipment; the remaining JNA members were placed under the command and authority of the local territorial defence forces.

5. General Nambiar and his senior colleagues have held many rounds of discussions, seeking to find some viable compromise, at meetings with both sides at Belgrade, Zagreb, Knin and Zadar. Senior members of the European Community Monitor Mission have also attended some of these meetings. During the last month the level of tension in the areas adjacent to Sectors North and South has been rising, with the expectation of the imminent assumption of authority by UNPROFOR. It has been the assessment of the Force Commander and of his sector commanders that until a solution has been found to the question of these adjacent areas, it would prove extremely difficult for UNPROFOR to assume its full responsibilities in Sectors North and South.

III. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

6. On 1 June 1992, with the agreement of both parties, the Force Commander directed that UNPROFOR military and police teams should begin to move into the "pink zones" to commence preliminary reconnaissance and patrol activities, pending a final agreement. While this helped to lower the rising level of tension, developments in the region as a whole, including certain statements made by national leaders, again exacerbated the situation. After progress appeared to have been made in discussions in capitals and locally, the parties again began to adopt intransigent positions. The Force Commander none the less announced his intention to assume responsibility in Sectors North and South on 25 June.

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7. On 21 June, the Croatian Army attacked positions of the Serb Territorial Defence Force near Drnis in the "pink zone" south of Sector South, and moved forward several kilometres. This led to a retaliatory Serb bombardment of the town of Sibenik, and, on 22 June, to a reciprocal Croatian bombardment of Knin, within Sector South. The advance of the Croatian Army, which UNPROFOR assesses to have been conducted by two brigades in a well-planned manner, is the second to have taken place in the last month in this area. Both were in breach of the 2 January 1992 Sarajevo Accord governing modalities for the implementation of the cease-fire. They were protested by UNPROFOR and by the European Community Monitor Mission, each of which called for the withdrawal of the Croatian Army to the former line of confrontation.

8. On 23 June, the military commander of UNPROFOR in Sector South reported growing tension, with general mobilization on the Serb side, and an increasing intensity of shelling by both sides. Substantial casualties had been incurred and it had been reported that a Serb Territorial Defence Force counter-attack had taken place. The Sector Commander assessed there was now a risk of extension of the conflict to the whole of the "pink zones".

9. General Nambiar discussed these matters with the Vice-Premier of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Milan Ramljak, and Chief of Defence Staff, General Anton Tus, at a meeting at Zagreb on 23 June. The Croatian authorities indicated that the 21 June action had not been directed from Zagreb but had occurred in an unplanned manner, in reaction to deliberate and mounting Serb provocations during the previous days and months. None the less, the Croatian Army was unable to accede to the request of the European Community Monitor Mission and UNPROFOR to withdraw to its previous positions. General Nambiar pointed out that the recent offensive constituted a serious set-back to UNPROFOR endeavours to implement the Plan approved by the Security Council. It would be necessary to start afresh the process of building confidence among the parties. In the circumstances, a useful contribution could perhaps be made by the holding of a conference by UNPROFOR on the question of the "pink zones", with the participation of the Croatian authorities as well as representatives of the Serb inhabitants of the area, and of the European Community Monitor Mission. The Croatian Government did not accept that idea, stating that there was nothing further to discuss. It agreed, however, that monitors of UNPROFOR and the European Community Monitor Mission might be present in the "pink zones" after the Government's assumption of authority there, in order to reassure the Serb population of these areas.

10. The Force Commander then had a meeting on 24 June with Mr. Borisav Jovic, the President of the State Committee of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for Cooperation with the United Nations, at which he outlined the current situation regarding the "pink zones", and the prospects for the UNPROFOR assumption of authority over Sectors North and South. At that meeting, Mr. Jovic stated that failure to implement the Plan would result in the escalation of the current conflict, which could also spread from Bosnia and Herzegovina to those areas and beyond. His authorities remained available to find appropriate ways and means to resolve the problem, but they had to be acceptable to the local inhabitants of the "pink zones", whose fears of

Croatian rule were intense. He appealed to General Nambiar to continue working for a solution. A representative of the local authorities at Knin, Colonel Spanovic, likewise called upon UNPROFOR to assume authority in the region as a whole, including UNPAs and the "pink zones", as soon as possible. Describing what had happened in the last few days, he claimed that Croatia intended to launch further offensives in the region in the coming days. In the circumstances, his side could not be expected to disarm and withdraw. He stated that his authorities were open to any UNPROFOR proposal for a solution; none the less, he wanted the issue of the restoration of Croatian Government authority in the "pink zones" to be left open. General Nambiar said that he was now reporting to me on the deteriorating situation, and appealed for maximum restraint at this time.

IV. OBSERVATIONS

11. Having regard to all these circumstances, and to the exhaustive discussions that have taken place during the past three months with all parties concerned, the Force Commander of UNPROFOR has arrived at certain conclusions, which I fully endorse, and which I feel necessary to place before the Security Council for its consideration.

12. First, the restoration of Croatian authority in the "pink zones" without effective preparation and the re-establishment of confidence among its inhabitants does not now appear achievable without a serious danger of the resumption of armed conflict. Each side is fearful of the other's intentions, and the situation has recently been inflamed by the actions of both parties. UNPROFOR assurances to the Serb leadership in the area that the restoration of Croatian authority in the "pink zones" would be a gradual and primarily civilian process, taking place under international monitoring, have been undermined by the recent Croatian military offensive. The conduct of the Serb forces, in turn, does not augur well for the prospects of an orderly withdrawal of armed elements from the area.

13. Secondly, the instability caused within Sectors North and South by the "pink zones" situation has been increased by the conflict that is raging in the adjacent areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina. As indicated in my earlier report (S/24100, para. 25), this is also accentuating the growing humanitarian emergency which has particularly afflicted vulnerable groups in the two Sectors concerned.

14. Thirdly, the UNPROFOR assumption of responsibility in the Sectors and the implementation of the Plan approved by the Security Council, has little likelihood of success if the question of the "pink zones" remains unresolved. The first objective of UNPROFOR is to achieve demilitarization and the disbanding of paramilitary and irregular forces; to attempt to do so in a situation where general mobilization is occurring would severely erode UNPROFOR credibility. As a peace-keeping operation, UNPROFOR is dependent upon the cooperation of the authorities in Sectors North and South. It is unlikely that this cooperation would be forthcoming if the "pink zones" were in turmoil.

/...

15. In these circumstances, it is necessary to formulate a series of measures that should be taken, under UNPROFOR supervision, in order to ensure a reasonable chance of avoiding further conflict and to stabilize the situation. Pending the Council's approval of these measures, UNPROFOR has delayed its assumption of responsibility in Sectors North and South.

16. On the basis of a recommendation from the Force Commander, I accordingly propose the following course of action:

(a) A joint commission would be established under the chairmanship of UNPROFOR and consisting of representatives of the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local authorities in the region, with the participation of the European Community Monitor Mission, to oversee and monitor the process of the restoration of authority in the "pink zones" by the Croatian Government;

(b) UNPROFOR would assume its full responsibilities in Sectors North and South as soon as feasible and, simultaneously, would undertake monitoring functions in the "pink zones". There would be an immediate withdrawal of the Croatian Army, territorial defence forces and any irregular units from the "pink zones", including the area of the incursion that occurred on 21 June. No such elements would re-enter the "pink zones", their withdrawal being verified by United Nations Military Observers (with the exception of those disbanded and demobilized within these areas). In accordance with the Plan approved by the Security Council, any remaining JNA elements would also be withdrawn to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. (In this connection, safe passage for withdrawal by air from Udbina airport in Sector South would have to be guaranteed by the parties, as land routes for such withdrawal are now impracticable. For the same reason, all heavy equipment to be withdrawn by JNA would have to be placed in UNPROFOR custody until its removal could take place.);

(c) In these circumstances, the Croatian Army would disengage from the present line of confrontation in a manner and to a distance to be established by the Joint Commission. An appropriate number of United Nations Military Observers would be deployed along the line of confrontation and within the "pink zones", and mobile patrols would be conducted from Sectors North and South;

(d) United Nations Civilian Police (UNCIVPOL) would be deployed throughout the "pink zones" in order to monitor the maintenance of law and order by the existing police forces, with particular regard to the well-being of any minority groups in the areas. At a time that UNPROFOR decided was appropriate, but as soon as possible, UNCIVPOL would supervise the restoration of authority by the Croatian police and the re-establishment of the local police in proportion to the demographic structure of the areas prior to the conflict;

(e) Personnel of the European Commission Monitor Mission would be deployed on both sides of the line of confrontation but outside UNPAs, on the basis of a division of labour with UNPROFOR to be agreed within the Joint Commission;

/...

(f) Prior to the reinstatement of Croatian authority in the "pink zones", a general amnesty in regard to events associated with the conflict would be brought into effect by the Government of Croatia, thus also helping to create a climate of security in which displaced persons could return to their homes.

17. The application of the above measures would take place under the authority and supervision of UNPROFOR. Their purpose would be to ensure an internationally monitored, step-by-step, reintroduction of Croatian Government authority to an area currently controlled by Serb forces and with a substantial Serb population, in such a manner as to minimize the danger of further hostilities and any further destabilization of the adjoining region. The implementation of these measures would require the strengthening of UNPROFOR by the addition of some 60 military observers and 120 UNCIVPOL.

18. The Force Commander has discussed these various measures with the parties. Each has, at one time or another, accepted some of the elements set out in paragraph 16 above, but neither has simultaneously accepted all of them. I am conscious that aspects of these measures will not appeal to one or the other of the parties. In particular, I am aware that the Government of the Republic of Croatia strongly holds the view that the restoration of its authority in the "pink zones" relates to its own sovereign territory and is not a matter for negotiation with other parties. None the less, I feel compelled to point out that unilateral action by the Croatian authorities in these areas, as has occurred earlier this week, is likely to have a severely destabilizing effect on UNPAs and to jeopardize the viability of UNPROFOR, an operation in which the international community has invested considerable effort and resources. The collapse of the Plan approved by the Security Council in Sectors North and South would have grave consequences not only in the other UNPAs but throughout the region.

19. I therefore recommend that the Security Council lend its support to the course of action proposed in paragraph 16 above, and that it appeal to all parties to cooperate fully with UNPROFOR in its implementation. For peace to have a real chance in this area mutual confidence has to be re-established, and this cannot at this stage happen without a genuine willingness to compromise by both sides, backed by the continuing support of the international community.



Security Council

Distr.
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S/24188/Add.1
14 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

FURTHER REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO
SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 752 (1992)

Addendum

1. In my report to the Security Council (S/24188), I indicated in paragraph 17 that the implementation of the measures contained in paragraph 16 of the report would require the strengthening of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) by the addition of some 60 military observers and 120 civilian police.

2. An appropriation has been provided to UNPROFOR by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/233 of 19 March 1992 for the period ending mid-October 1992. Should the Security Council agree with the proposed course of action outlined in paragraph 16 of my main report, it is estimated that the additional cost to implement these additional responsibilities, for the period from mid-July to mid-October 1992, would amount to some \$5 million. Thereafter, it is estimated that the monthly cost relating to these activities would amount to approximately \$790,000. A breakdown of the estimated cost by main categories of expenditure is provided for information purposes in the annex to the present addendum.

3. It would be my recommendation to the General Assembly, should the Security Council decide to approve the proposed course of action and enlarge the strength of UNPROFOR, that the additional cost relating thereto should be considered an expense of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and that the assessments to be levied on Member States should be credited to the UNPROFOR Special Account.

UNITED
NATIONS

Annex

Cost estimate for the enlargement of the United Nations
Protection Force

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	<u>Initial three months</u>	<u>Monthly thereafter</u>
1. Military observers	806	240
2. Civilian police monitors	1 690	479
3. Civilian staff costs a/	125	37
4. Premises	27	9
5. Vehicle operations	1 648	15
6. Communications	434	-
7. Miscellaneous equipment	184	-
8. Miscellaneous supplies, services, freight and support costs	<u>86</u>	<u>10</u>
Total	<u>5 000</u>	<u>790</u>

a/ Provides for three international staff.



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26 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 JUNE 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF
THE UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to enclose the statement made by United States Deputy
Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger at the Conference on the
Reconstruction of Cambodia in Tokyo, 22 June 1992. I would be grateful if you
would have this statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander F. WATSON
Acting Representative

Annex

Statement by Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger
at the Conference on the Reconstruction of Cambodia, Tokyo,
22 June 1992

Last October in Paris, the international community boldly committed itself to alleviate the suffering of a people uniquely victimized by genocidal violence, war and foreign intervention - the people of Cambodia. Today, we meet again in Tokyo to reaffirm our commitment to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia, and to renew our determination to see the full and fair implementation of the political settlement of the Cambodian conflict, which was also signed in Paris.

That we have arrived at this moment of hope is testimony to the end of the cold war and the virtual end of the ideological rivalries which generated strife and misery throughout the world for the better part of half a century. However, we have learned in dealing successfully and unsuccessfully with regional conflicts in the post-cold war era that we can achieve peace only if we are willing to work for it - only if we are willing collectively and individually to assume responsibility for a just international order.

In this respect, it is important to note the leading role undertaken by the host of this Conference, the Government of Japan, in efforts to bring about a peaceful resolution of the Cambodian conflict and to improve the social and economic prospects of the Cambodian people. The United States applauds the willingness of Japan to assume important responsibilities in helping the world to meet the political and economic challenges of our times.

Today, the challenge we face in the case of a suffering Cambodia is daunting indeed. As the Secretary-General's appeal makes clear, Cambodia's developmental and human needs are enormous. The tragic events of the 1970s almost totally destroyed the nation's pool of professional talent; its infrastructure is in ruins. At the same time, the original consensus behind the Cambodian parties adherence to the Paris Accords is under attack and needs to be reaffirmed.

On the economic front, I would especially like to make it clear today that the United States is fully prepared to assist in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia. In addition to the over \$25 million in humanitarian assistance we have already provided, I am pleased to announce that for this year and next we have put together an assistance package totalling \$135 million:

- Nearly \$90 million will be spent on humanitarian and development assistance - a chief focus of which will be on the rehabilitation of vital infrastructure, including projects to demine and rebuild rural roads.

/...

These projects will help repatriate refugees and integrate rural areas into the national economy.

- We also plan to continue training and technical assistance programmes to foster the growth of a market-oriented economy in Cambodia, to collaborate in developing a nationwide primary health care system, and to continue programmes begun two years ago to meet the special needs of children and victims of war.
- We are already providing \$20 million of the \$36 million allocated to assist in the repatriation of displaced Cambodians in response to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)/World Food Programme (WFP) appeal.
- Finally, we are also contributing about \$10 million in food for repatriated refugees and demobilized soliders. I cannot state specifically what my Government will be able to provide during fiscal year 1994 and beyond. What I can say, however, is that ours is a long-term commitment, and it is our intention to request assistance similar to 1993 levels, subject to political approval. We are also committed to paying our assessment for the cost of peace-keeping in Cambodia.

On the political front, it should surprise no one that we are encountering difficulties as implementation of the Paris Accords moves to Phase II. Making peace will require sacrifice, compromise and a willingness to assume risks on the part of everyone involved, both inside and outside Cambodia.

It is vitally important that all parties have confidence in the fairness and impartiality of the process agreed to in Paris. It is equally important that the people of Cambodia have confidence that the international community will not fold its tent at the first sign of difficulty, but instead will work to defend a fair process and to implement a fair agreement. I can assure you that for its part, the United States will not be tempted or intimidated into withdrawing from this process.

The United States supports the Supreme National Council and has full confidence in the ability of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) under Special Representative Akashi to implement the Paris Accords fairly and comprehensively. We would urge that the following measures be undertaken in the immediate period ahead:

- The United Nations should deploy all necessary civil administration personnel to Cambodia so that UNTAC can effectively supervise and control key ministries and administrative organs of all the parties; all aid should be designated to the Supreme National Council and overseen by UNTAC;

- All foreign trade and investment should be subject to Supreme National Council review and UNTAC oversight;
- UNTAC should operate freely throughout all of Cambodia to verify the departure of all foreign forces and to ensure full implementation of the agreement. Our goal should be to reassure those who fear the Accords will not work properly, and to prevent those who fear the Accords will work properly from undermining a process which has the firm and solemn backing of the international community. As far as the United States is concerned, we do not believe that efforts to halt this process should be cost-free to those involved, nor do we believe that we should encourage parties bent on sabotaging the Accords to entertain the prospect of success. The peace process can go forward in their absence.

Accordingly, the United States proposes that the assistance discussed in this Conference be committed immediately - through the Supreme National Council - to areas controlled by those Cambodian parties cooperating with UNTAC in implementing the peace accords - and only to those parties which are so cooperating. The United States also recommends that UNTAC accelerate deployment of all remaining peace-keeping forces to Cambodia, and is prepared to consider offering additional equipment and logistical support to such an effort.

For too long, the people of Cambodia have paid a horrible price for a war they did not start and which they cannot end by their own efforts alone. They desperately need the international community to redeem its promise of deliverance. Responsibility falls above all on the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to ensure that all parties to the conflict honour the commitments they have undertaken.

But all nations represented here today have a weighty responsibility, as well, for history will judge us harshly if we fail this great moral test. We know that the consequences of failure would be borne by the innocent people of Cambodia, but we must resolve to ensure that the saboteurs of peace would be the ones to suffer the most. In the final analysis, this may be our best hope for ensuring that peace will in fact prevail.



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NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to his note dated 3 June 1992 has the honour to enclose herewith the list of measures instituted by the Turkish Government for meeting the obligations set out in paragraphs 4 to 9 of Security Council resolution 757 (1992) (see annex).

Annex

Measures taken by the Republic of Turkey in implementation
of Security Council resolution 757 (1992)

1. Security Council resolution 757 (1992) was published in the Turkish Official Gazette of 2 June 1992 whereupon it was put into force.
2. The import into Turkey of any product originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is not permitted. Any non-Turkish road transport vehicle carrying products originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and loaded after 30 May 1992 will not be permitted to enter Turkey. Turkish road transport vehicles, in such cases, will enter Turkey but their consignment will be kept under customs control.
3. Any product originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and exported therefrom will not be loaded or unloaded in Turkish ports whether for transshipment purposes or not.
4. All exports from Turkey to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) shall be subject to government permission. Export permission shall be granted only for those supplies intended for medical purposes and foodstuffs, notified to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 724 (1991).
5. All transfer of funds to and from persons or institutions in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) have been suspended, except payments for medical or humanitarian purposes and foodstuffs, which shall be remitted upon acquiring permission of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey. All funds and resources due to persons or institutions in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in accordance with international agreements and contracts shall be blocked in an account of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey.
6. Landing, take-off or overflight permission shall not be granted to any aircraft destined to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or originating there, with the exception of flights carrying humanitarian aid, medical supplies or foodstuffs, approved by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 724 (1991).
7. Participation in sporting events in Turkey of persons or groups representing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has been suspended.
8. Scientific and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges and visits between Turkey and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) have been suspended.



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NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF SRI LANKA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to the Secretary-General's Note of 3 June 1992, has the honour to state that the Government of Sri Lanka has taken administrative action to implement fully the measures contained in Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

These measures include:

- The freezing with immediate effect of all relevant bank accounts, including foreign currency banking unit accounts of Yugoslavia and its agencies, privately owned enterprises and accounts of individuals;
- The Central Bank of Sri Lanka has advised all banks and authorized dealers in Sri Lanka accordingly, with a view to freezing economic activity between the two countries;
- The Director of Commerce has advised the business community through the Chambers of Commerce and Industry to take measures in compliance with Security Council resolution 757 (1992);
- The Director of Civil Aviation has issued instructions to enforce the stoppage of aviation activity.

In addition, action is being taken to reduce the level of staff at the Sri Lanka Embassy at Belgrade.



Security Council

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ORIGINAL: FRENCHNOTE VERBALE DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
MISSION OF BELGIUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Belgium to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to inform him of measures taken by Belgium to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

Economic and financial sanctions

Belgium is applying European Community regulation 1432/92 of 1 June 1992 prohibiting, as from 31 May 1992, trade between the European Economic Community and the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro.

The regulation prohibits the import into the territories of the Community of products originating in or sent from the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro, the export to those Republics of commodities and products originating in or sent from the Community, as well as any activities aimed at or having the effect of promoting such transactions, directly or indirectly.

The regulation further prohibits the provision of non-financial services aimed at or having the effect of promoting the economies of the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro, directly or indirectly.

Special administrative provisions have been adopted to take into account the exceptions under resolution 757 (1992) to the general sanctions regime.

Under the Royal Decree issued on 5 June 1992, all financial transactions between Belgium and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are subject to prior authorization by the Minister of Finance, as well as transactions relating to investments in Belgium by or on behalf of individuals or bodies corporate that are nationals of or residents in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and transactions relating to the assets of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Sanctions with regard to aviation

Belgium has taken the necessary administrative measures to implement the air embargo also imposed under European Community regulation 1432/92 with effect from 2 June 1992.

Reduction in the number of diplomatic staff

Belgium informed the Ambassador of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Brussels that one Yugoslav diplomat would have to leave Belgian territory by 19 June; the diplomat left Belgium as scheduled.

Suspension of scientific and cultural cooperation

The agreement on economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between Belgium and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been frozen since the end of 1991.

The various departments with competence in those areas and in the area of sports have been notified of the implications of the sanctions imposed by resolution 757 (1992) and will take appropriate action to implement them.

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Belgium to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the Secretary-General the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.



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26 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE UNITED STATES
MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

The United States Mission to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to submit the following in accordance with paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 757 (1992):

The United States is in full compliance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

On 30 May 1992, President George Bush declared a national emergency with respect to the actions and policies of Serbia and Montenegro and blocked "Yugoslav Government" property and property of the Governments of Serbia and Montenegro which are subject to United States jurisdiction. This action, reflected in Executive Order 12808 of that date, was followed on 5 June 1992 by Executive Order 12810, entitled "Blocking Property of and Prohibiting Transactions with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)". That Order implements the full range of economic measures called for in Security Council resolution 757 (1992). The text of Executive Order 12810 is provided as an annex to this note.*

As a result of the United States action, the following have occurred:

(a) All assets of the Government of Serbia, the Government of Montenegro, the Government of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia", as well as assets in the name of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, present in the United States were blocked as of 30 May 1992. Any such assets coming within the reach of United States jurisdiction will immediately be blocked;

(b) United States imports from Serbia and Montenegro are prohibited and activities by United States persons related to such imports are prohibited;

* Copies of Executive Orders 12808 and 12810 may be consulted in Room S-3545.

(c) United States exports of goods and services to Serbia and Montenegro and any activities by United States persons related to such exports are prohibited;

(d) Dealings by United States persons related to property originating in and exported from Serbia and Montenegro after 30 May are prohibited;

(e) Transfers or remittances of funds and other economic resources by United States persons to the Government of and persons in Serbia and Montenegro are prohibited;

(f) Aircraft that have taken off from or will land in Serbia and Montenegro may not take off from, land in, or overfly the United States;

(g) The foregoing restrictions in effect prohibit the provision by United States persons or on United States territory of engineering, maintenance and other services to aircraft registered in or operated by or on behalf of entities in Serbia and Montenegro;

(h) Shortly before Security Council resolution 757 (1992) was adopted, the United States closed consulates of the former Yugoslavia in New York and San Francisco; the diplomats at those missions have already departed the United States. At the same time, the United States also expelled several military attachés affiliated with missions of the former Yugoslavia. In response to resolution 757 (1992), the United States is actively considering additional measures to reduce further staff levels at diplomatic missions and consular posts of the former Yugoslavia in the United States;

(i) The United States has taken steps to prevent the participation in sporting events on United States territory by persons or groups representing Serbia and Montenegro. Executive Order 12810 prohibits any transactions in the United States by United States persons related to participation in such events;

(j) The United States is suspending scientific and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges and visits involving persons or groups officially sponsored by or representing Serbia and Montenegro. Executive Order 12810 likewise prohibits transactions related to such activities in the United States or by United States persons.

The prohibitions contained in Executive Orders 12808 and 12810 are subject to the licensing authority of the Department of the Treasury.



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NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF LUXEMBOURG TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to the latter's note No. SCPC/1/92(4) of 3 June 1992, has the honour to inform him that, pursuant to a regulation of the Grand Duchy of 5 June 1992, Luxembourg has taken the following measures to give effect to Security Council resolution 757 (1992)

- Assets of the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro and of their nationals have been frozen;
- A ban has been imposed on the granting of permission to take off from, land in or overfly the territory of Luxembourg for aircraft which intend to land in the territory of the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro or which have taken off from their territory and the provision of technical assistance to such aircraft and maintenance servicing of components for such aircraft have been prohibited;
- All technical and scientific cooperation has been suspended, as has the provision of any services benefiting the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro or their residents.

In addition, on 1 June 1992 the European Community adopted regulation No. 1432/92 (EEC) and decision 92/285 (ECSC), which prohibit trade between the European Community and the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro. These regulations are automatically applicable to Luxembourg.



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26 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF
CHILE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 757 (1992), adopted on 30 May 1992, concerning the imposition of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

In this connection the Permanent Mission of Chile has the honour to append hereto a copy of Decree No. 703, published in the Diario Oficial of 13 June 1992, whereby the provisions of the above Security Council resolution have been incorporated into Chilean legislation.

Annex

THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

In compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 757 (1992) hereby imposes sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

No. 703 - Santiago, 3 June 1992

In view of:

The provisions of articles 33.8, and 50.1, of the Political Constitution of the Republic and Articles 25, 30, 41 and 48 of the Charter of the United Nations; and

Whereas:

The United Nations Security Council, on 30 May 1992, adopted its resolution 757 (1992);

In that resolution the Security Council recalled its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security;

The Council also recalled its decision in resolution 752 (1992) to consider further steps to achieve a peaceful resolution in Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as in other Republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

The Security Council in its resolution 757 (1992) decided that all States should adopt various measures against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

In compliance with the said resolution the present decree is hereby issued.

Decree:

Article 1: The Government of Chile, noting the provisions adopted by the United Nations Security Council in its resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, decides to comply strictly and faithfully with the requirements of the resolution, whereby it was determined that all States should adopt various measures with the aim of implementing the economic, diplomatic, transport, scientific, technical, cultural and sports sanctions imposed against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

Article 2: For the purposes of article 1 above, the authorities and public agencies of the State shall ensure, within their respective competences, full compliance with the provisions of resolution 757 (1992).

/...

Article 3: The full and authorized text of United Nations Security Council resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992 will be published in the Diario Oficial of the Republic of Chile.

PATRICIO AYLWIN AZOCAR, President of the Republic;

Enrique Silva Cimma, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Patricio Rojas Saavedra, Minister of National Defence;

Carlos Ominami Pascual, Minister for the Economy, Development and Reconstruction;

Alejandro Foxley Rioseco, Minister of Finance;

Ricardo Lagos Escobar, Minister of Public Education;

Francisco Cumplido Cereceda, Minister of Justice;

Jorge Jiménez de la Jara, Minister of Public Health;

Victór Germán Correa Díaz, Minister of Transport and Telecommunications.

Hereby submitted for your information - Christian Barros Melet,
Director-General, Administration.
